XXIst Year.) THE (No. 1513.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1774.

PHOCION's LETTER *to the K——:*

WHEN a ſubject from your majeſty's once happy American dominions, ſhall dare to advance to your throne, much has he to encounter: the prejudices in your royal breaſt will divert your attention, and caſt an unpropitious biaſs on the natural honeſty of your mind. A prince ſurrounded by adulating courtiers, and flattering favourites, may be excuſed to receive with ungracious mein, the humble ſupplication of obſcurity; but I mean nevertheleſs, to attempt the paſſage, and force an entry to your royal ear. You have been bred up under the courtly influence of that ill-framed ſentiment, *that the king can do no wrong*; and when the meaſures of your government have been odious to your people, their modeſty of opinion and reverence of royalty, have taught them to feel at your majeſty, through the heart of your miniſter: the virulence of *faction*, as courtiers are pleaſed to term it has ever ſpent its force on your ſervants, and kept a reſpectful diſtance from your royal perſon; but ſome times, may it pleaſe your majeſty, call for more explicitude of ſentiment; and ungrateful as the addreſs may prove, to an Engliſh monarch, a ſubject will now boldly introduce himſelf to your royal preſence, and tell you truths, which, though they may be unpleaſing to hear, are neceſſary for you to know. Your miniſtry I ſhall releaſe, and charge on your majeſty alone, the execution of meaſures, which promiſe to diſgrace your government, and diſturb your throne.

Know, royal ſire, that your ſtation at the head of a mighty empire, is an appointment under heaven, for the happineſs of the people, and that whenever you conſent to the exerciſe of a power that will diſtreſs your ſubjects, *that how* you pervert the end and intention of your government, and weaken the ſupports of royalty. Your ſubjects, royal ſire, have a title to happineſs, equal with their ſovereign, and will dare to tell you ſo, whenever you attempt to deprive them of it.

It is your majeſty's ſingular fortune to be placed at the head of an empire, which, for ſplendour and extent, will probably exceed all the nations of the globe; but by the ſtrange fatality of your genius, I fear you are about to reduce a ſet of loyal, generous ſubjects to the dread alternative, of oppoſition to your parliament, or diſgraceful ſlavery. What glowing honours can your majeſty wiſh to derive from ruling a nation of ſlaves? or what mighty atchievements do you expect to perform againſt a people above three thouſand miles diſtant, who are nearly half the number of your ſubjects in Britain: diſtreſs them I confeſs you may, but conquer their opinions you can't, though all the choiceſt flower of your youth, and the ſtern vigour of age, ſhould embark in the unjuſt and unnatural cauſe: why, then, will your majeſty perſiſt in an attempt which will involve ruin on innocent thouſands abroad, and ſo weaken your government at home, that your majeſty and your royal line may mourn too late at this event; an event which your inveterate enemies will avail themſelves of with joy.

Your parliament, it is true, give a ſeeming ſanction to the nation for your conduct, but as ſole head, and ultimate deciſive finiſher of their proceedings, to *you* we look for protection—*you* are our ſovereign and ruler, and not our fellow-ſubjects in parliament: if *they* unjuſtly tempted you with the property of others, the virtue of royalty ought to have rejected the propoſal with diſdain. Their deſigns ſeem to have been to wreſt our effects into their own hands, in order, thereby, ultimately to preſerve their own, and the more effectually to induce your majeſty to join in the robbery, they have offered you a part of the ſpoil. It was in your majeſty's power to have rejected it, a power which, by every tie of honour and intereſt, you ought to have exerciſed. You are not only the formal but accountable head of government; if your miniſters recommend wrong meaſures, it is all they can do; it is from your majeſty alone that they are to receive their eſſence, and to you, royal ſire, and not to them, we look for redreſs.—It is impoſſible for us to reſt ſatisfied with cenſuring a miniſter of ſtate, the mere tool of a day: our duty to ourſelves, our diſcernment as men, demand of us a cloſer inveſtigation of the cauſe of our grievances: we trace them up to the throne, from whence, though they might not originate, they have ultimately iſſued, nor could they have affected us without your approbation. Your prerogative, as king, inveſted you with power to ſuppreſs the unjuſtifiable invaſions of our fellow-ſubjects the parliament, and we claim it as our unalienable right to ſtep forth with firmneſs, and preſs our complaints.

The oſtenſible cauſes of our preſent uneaſineſs, ſuch as the revenue acts, extenſion of the juriſdiction of the courts of admiralty, &c. &c. and the juſt abhorrence which they have excited in every American breaſt, long ſince have reached your royal ear, as they have been echoed from one end to the other of your extenſive American dominions, and re-echoed through the Britiſh iſles. I mean not to animadvert on thoſe acts but to confine my obſervations, royal ſire, to the later proceedings of your government.

When the news of the unjuſtifiable outrage in Boſton upon the property of the Eaſt-India company arrived at your court, would it not have been conſiſtent with every idea of natural juſtice, and conſonant to the ſtrict principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, to have cited the offenders to anſwer the charge. If individuals were not to be found, why was not a demand of reſtitution made to the town. Had France or Spain inſulted your kingdom would you immediately have made repriſals without the formality of a complaint?—no—we know you would not. Your conduct to the Spaniards when they diſſeized you of Falkland Iſlands and degraded your Britiſh flag, at a time when the nation raged at the affront, convince us that you preferred the enjoyment of a prudent peace, to the uncertain iſſue of a bloody war. Why then are your own ſubjects to be treated with leſs juſtice, with leſs humanity?

Let us examine the late American edicts, perhaps we may there develope the cauſe. Your firſt act called the *Boſton port bill*, after depriving the town of its trade and thereby involving the innocent with the guilty, winds up with a clauſe impowering your majeſty virtually to repeal the ſaid act by proclamation, with the reſervation to your majeſty, your heirs and ſucceſſors, of the right "*to aſſign and appoint the* EXTENT, BOUNDS *and* LIMITS *of the port or harbour of Boſton,*" and alſo to appoint "SUCH AND SO MANY *open places, quays and wharfs within the ſaid harbour, creeks, havens and iſlands for the landing, diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of goods*" as you or they "*ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient.*"

Here the moſt incautious obſerver muſt diſcover that the parliament have veſted your majeſty with the abſolute poſſeſſion of the eſtates of that extenſive harbour, with power to beſtow them on whom you pleaſe, for you are not to be informed that the value of landed eſtates in a trading town ariſes purely from their ſituation. Thoſe of Boſton have been created and eſtabliſhed at an immenſe expence, but by the late port bill reſt now in your majeſty's breaſt to affix their value, by determining where and on whoſe land the trade of the port ſhall be carried on; and further, the ſaid act impowers your majeſty to remove the trade FOR EVER from the ſaid town, and to eſtabliſh the ſame in ſuch other parts of the ſaid harbour as your majeſty ſhall think proper, whereby any of your favourites by purchaſing before hand, at a low rate, ſuch tracts within the ſaid bay as you ſhall determine to aſſign for the "*landing, diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of goods,*" may become great and mighty landlords to the diſtreſs and ruin of the preſent landed intereſt of the ſaid town. A clauſe ſo big with power to your majeſty, muſt certainly alarm the ſubject. Your favourites, or princes of the blood if you pleaſe, may have veſted in them for a trifling conſideration the whole lands of a town whoſe trade muſt be equal to the town of Boſton, unleſs from a retroſpective view of broken charters and forfeited royal faith, the wretched inhabitants ſhould ſeek a ſurer ſuſtenance in other climes.

As the law was deſigned to puniſh paſt crimes, and the conditions of pardon were therein enacted; when thoſe conditions are once complied with, in what page of juſtice are we to ſeek for the reaſons of this cruel reſerve? is it the more effectually to rob you of your peoples love, or to render you more abſolute by ſo vaſt an acquiſition of power. When a judge is to reap benefit from the deciſion of a cauſe, the laws of the land require him to deſcend from the bench; but as the nature of your ſtation, royal ſire, denies ſuch a deſcent to your majeſty, ought you not ſo far to have amended the act in queſtion as to remove every doubt and ſcruple of your being intereſted in the event; as it now ſtands, you have poſſeſſed yourſelf by a cruel edict of the actual property of your innocent ſubject, for *ſo long* as you deprive an innocent citizen of the right of uſing his eſtate, *ſo long* you keep an unjuſtifiable poſſeſſion of it, a poſſeſſion which in any man, leſs than a king, would be deemed a robbery and a fraud; though theſe may be harſh terms to a princely ear, and terms which monarchs but ſeldom meet with, yet when kings deſcend to act the unfatherly part of diſtreſſing their ſubjects by affixing the imperial ſignate to cruel decrees, it will extort the voice of murmur from the mildeſt breaſt.

We beſeech you, royal ſire, to look round your dominions at home, and give one inſtance of ſimilar exertions of power: ſimilar offences we can find many. Your militia act was oppoſed with open force. Your turn-pike laws have been condemned, and toll-bars broken down. Your metropolis has been diſtracted with mobs, and tumults, and your royal perſon inſulted, yet when have you ſhewn ſuch a keenneſs of reſentment, and ſuch an attack upon the property of innocent individuals?—bluſh, royal ſire, for ſo unkingly a partiality. We are all equally your ſubjects, and if preference is due to any it is to your Americans, men who have never revolted againſt your family, as your ſubjects in Britain have done, but are warmly and religiouſly attached to your intereſts; and were you, royal ſire, to viſit your weſtern dominions, you would find amongſt them more true reverence and dutiful allegiance to your perſon and family than in the land which boaſts you for their native king. Your guards might be caſt off, for every man would vie in protecting you. I will not preſume to treſpaſs too long at my firſt interview: but beſeeching you to ponder on the probable event and effect of ſuch a law, I ſhall beg leave to retire from your royal preſence, aſking permiſſion to renew my viſit at a future day.

LONDON, *June* 5.

THE whigs, from the year 1714 to 1756, proſcribed the tories; the tories in turn, from the year 1762 to 1774, have proſcribed the whigs.

The Quebec bill, ſays a correſpondent, is only a well concerted ſcheme to give a check to the reſt of our colonies, and to keep them in awe. A difference in religion, laws, and dependency, will keep up a ſtrong animoſity; and there is no doubt but every encouragement that can poſſibly be afforded to theſe licenſed ſlaves, theſe children of popery, ſupported by a proteſtant court, will be given, in order to ſubdue thoſe headſtrong coloniſts who pretend to be governed by Engliſh laws.

Since the parliament broke up, orders have been ſent to all the manufacturing counties to poſtpone the completion of the commiſſions which were executing for American exportation.

A treaty is now negotiating between the courts of Verſailles and Madrid, by which the latter guarantee to France the country of Louiſiana, New Orleans, and all other territories on the American continent. The Portugueſe were invited to accede to this treaty, but refuſed which is the only reaſon that can be given for the appearance of the Spaniſh forces on the frontiers of that kingdom.

Orders are ſent over to Hanover to keep the troops under conſtant diſcipline, and to complete every regiment in the electorate with all poſſible expedition.

June 7. The following is a ſketch of a popular nobleman's ſpeech on American affairs.

"My lords, want of health has hitherto prevented me from giving my ſentiments on the ſeveral bills which have come under your conſideration with reſpect to America; I hope I may therefore be indulged in the opportunity of travelling out of the line of the preſent matter of the day. I ſhall endeavour to ſpeak with tenderneſs and caution; I know your lordſhips can't bear much; I will be, if poſſible, void of offence. Was I in Boſton I would ſay they were wrong, to deſtroy the property of the India company: I ſay here, you have been the original aggreſſors; a law is paſt which may ſeal my lips, but were I to ſpeak what I think, and what I know to be conſtitutional, I would tell you—you have in weakneſs written a dead letter—you have ſet up an image which you dare not own, and which the people of America laugh at: I would tell you, you have no right to touch the pocket, much leſs the life, of a fellow ſubject in America; he ſubmits himſelf to the neceſſity of your laws relative to trade, and the regulation of a national commerce, becauſe he ſees the neceſſity; he agrees to buy the wool, employ the weaver, and to be meaſured by the tailor you recommend; but when he has put on his cloaths, he ſays they are his own; he ſays, you ſhall not have his coat, becauſe he is no longer ſure of his waiſtcoat and breeches.

"My lords, you have lived upon the ſupport and induſtry of America theſe forty years; you have the great materials of commerce, not only cheaper from America than you uſed to have them from other countries, but you pay for thoſe materials with wrought goods, which over-balances the account, and draws from them every ſhilling they have. This is the great, the ſolid, the ſupporting, the ſalutary contribution which America pays, and which ſaves this venerable fabric from falling into duſt. They will either laugh at, or reſent your preſent meaſures with equal ſucceſs: if they have coolneſs they will make you ſenſible of what you loſe; if they have recourſe to arms, you muſt be the firſt, perhaps the only ſufferers; you muſt be undone; they may work out their ſalvation. I am an old man in public buſineſs, my advice ariſes from experience; it may be worth ſomething; recal your ſcanty forces from the wretched employment of murder; they are neither able or willing to execute your commands; be friends with America for your own intereſt and your own ſafety; you will want her affection when her ſword is turned againſt you; a few ragged Highlanders obliged you to call upon a royal general, and a body of diſciplined troops, to ſave this country; half a million of brave and deſperate men nurſed to arms muſt eventually prevail. I have one word for that rev. bench. I want to know how they reconcile it to the true principles of chriſtianity, to ſpill the blood of America like water."

June 16. It is reported, that ſome of the ableſt in the miniſtry were againſt bringing on the buſineſs of the Quebec bill at this time, as it will throw a great weight in the popular ſcale at the next general election, and will coſt many of the preſent majority their ſeats in parliament.

June 18. Yeſterday the duke of Glouceſter was preſent in the houſe of lords at the debate on the Quebec government bill. Lord Mansfield attended likewiſe at the determination of an appeal from the court of exchequer in Ireland, but went away as ſoon as the order of the day was read.

The North-American ſhips which cannot procure a freight home, propoſe taking in emigrants from a fitter kingdom.

June 20. On Saturday afternoon his ſerene highneſs prince Erneſt of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, ſecond brother to her majeſty, arrived at Kew from Hanover, on a viſit to their Majeſties.

The Pruſſian monarch, we hear, has greatly lowered in his demands and altered his tone ſince the demiſe of Louis XV. He now begins to fear that Great-Britain will be at leaſt neutral, while France and the [illegible] join to confine him within the limits he poſſeſſed at the breaking out of the general war in 1742.

By the moſt authentic accounts from Boſton we learn, that the method the Boſtonians mean to defeat the late acts paſſed by the Britiſh legiſlature, is not by abſolute reſiſtance, but by a deep-laid ſyſtem of combination with the other colonies, to break off all commercial intercourſe with their mother country.

Orders were ſent off to Ireland in the courſe of the laſt week for four regiments more to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for Boſton upon a ſhort notice.

June 21. Capt. Hubb, in the Sally, arrived at Briſtol on Saturday from Jamaica; on the 11th of May, ſeven leagues S. W. of cape Maize, took up a boat with ſix people in her. They were the crew of the ſloop Jenny, Andrew Grove, maſter, belonging to Falmouth in New-England, and were bound from Tobago to Tortuga, which they miſſed, and in their paſſage to America were, on the 22d April, caſt away on a little iſland

An univerſal *Te Deum* was yeſterday, we are told, ſung in all the Romiſh churches in and about this metropolis, on the fair proſpects of eſtabliſhing that true and holy religion both in America and Great-Britain.

A correſpondent recommends to the conſideration of every member of either houſe of parliament who voted for the Quebec bill, a ſerious reflection on the oath of ſupremacy taken by him, and which concludes thus: "and I do declare, that no foreign prince, perſon, prelate, ſtate, or potentate, hath, or *ought to have*, any juriſdiction, power, ſuperiority, pre-eminence, or authority, eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual, *within this realm*; *ſo help me God.*"

The Quebec act is the only ſtatute which has been paſſed theſe two hundred years to eſtabliſh popery and arbitrary power in the Britiſh dominions.

The biſhop of London was ſo thoroughly convinced by the earl of Chatham's arguments againſt giving popery and arbitrary power a legal eſtabliſhment in any of the Britiſh dominions, that he retired, and would not vote in ſupport of the bill.

June 23. The plauſible pretext for the Quebec bill is, that at the time of the peace the inhabitants of Canada were aſſured that they ſhould enjoy their religion and their ancient laws; they have reſted ſatisfied under theſe aſſurances ever ſince to the preſent time; and whence, ſays a correſpondent, the forwardneſs of the preſent miniſtry to eſtabliſh popery by act of parliament in the dominions of a proteſtant prince? The people of Canada took the king's word, and were ſatisfied with the toleration and what but toryiſm would gratify the Canadians with the Romiſh religion and the French laws? Where were my lords the biſhops? Where were all thoſe who have denied upon oath the many damnable doctrines and poſitions of the ſee of Rome, when the conſciences of the Canadians were aſſigned over to the dominions of the pope?

From the unpopularity of a certain great perſonage, no ſtate taſk is ſaid to be more grievous than his occaſional viſitations to a certain great houſe at the weſt end of the town.

A very handſome penſion on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, we hear, is to be ſettled on a certain governor in America, as a reward for his faithful ſervices.

Great numbers of artificers have been lately diſcharged at Heffield and Birmingham, on account of the ſtop put to the orders for America.

June 25. It is pretty remarkable, that out of 558 members, of which the Britiſh houſe of commons is compoſed, that throughout the diſcuſſion of ſo very important a matter as the Quebec bill, the higheſt diviſion was only 89 and 48, and the loweſt 56 and 20, ſo that in the fulleſt houſe not entirely a fourth attended, and in the thineſt not much more than an eighth.

June 28. Some inſtructions for the North-American governors were on Saturday ſent by a ſpecial meſſenger to the lord chancellor, which paſſed the great ſeal on Sunday, and were returned to town that night.

It is ſaid, upon a certain bill having paſſed both houſes, the Chevalier de St. George quitted Paris in high ſpirits, and is gone to carry the news in perſon to his holineſs the Pope.

The Lord Dunlace, Sheeter, from Maryland; and the Nordeſka, Lumberg, from Gottenburgh, which laſt was deemed a miſſing ſhip, are both ſafe arrived at Cork.

June 29. We are aſſured that the naval preparations at the different ſea ports have been ordered to be expedited ever ſince the arrival of the intelligence from Boſton.

Extract of a letter from Derry, in Ireland, June 24.

"You cannot conceive the ferment the Preſbyterians are in on account of the late act. Multitudes are daily arriving here to go to America. There are five large ſhips in this port ready to ſail, each of which will take at leaſt 500 paſſengers which will amount to 2500 ſouls of the moſt induſtrious people in the kingdom."

June 30. His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint lieut. Edward Abbott, of the royal regiment of artillery, to be lieutenant governor of Fort Detroit in North-America.

July 2. Yeſterday Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late governor of Maſſachuſetts bay, attended the levee at St. James's, was graciouſly received, and had the honour of a conference with his majeſty.

July 5. This day a common hall was held at Guildhall, when the numbers of the poll for ſheriffs were reported, and the majority being greatly in favour of alderman Plomer and Mr. Hart, they were declared duly elected.

Alderman Plomer thanked the livery in a conciſe and pertinent ſpeech. Mr. Hart likewiſe returned his thanks to the livery, but was ſo much intimidated that he with great difficulty could proceed ſo as to be underſtood. The ſpeeches of meſſ. Greive and Williams on the ſame occaſion were well delivered, and received with great applauſe.

July 7. Some of the populace behaved very rudely when his majeſty was paſſing from St. James's to the houſe of peers, by hiſſing and crying out, "no popery, no French government," &c.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 22.

Province of Maſſachuſetts-bay.

By the GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain hand-bills have been poſted in ſundry places in the town of Salem, calling upon the merchants, freeholders and other inhabitants of ſaid town to meet at the town-houſe chamber on Wedneſday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to conſider of, and determine upon meaſures for oppoſing the execution of divers late acts of parliament.

And whereas by a late act of parliament, all town meetings called without the conſent of the governor (except the annual meetings, in the months of March and May) are illegal.

I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all perſons from attending the aforeſaid, or any other meetings not warranted by law, as they will be chargeable with all the ill conſequences that may follow thereon, and anſwer them at their utmoſt peril.

Given at Salem the 23d day of Auguſt, 1774.

By his excellency's command, THOMAS GAGE.

THOS. FLUCKER, ſecretary.

God ſave the king.

At a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of Salem, held yeſterday at the court-houſe in that place, the hon. Richard Derby, Eſq; Mr. John Pickering, jun. Mr. Jonathan Ropes, Capt. Timothy Pickering, Capt. Jonathan Gardener, jun. and Capt. Richard Manning, were choſen deputies from the ſeveral towns in the county of Eſſex, to be held at Ipſwich on the 6th of September.

His excellency the governor early in the morning of the ſame day, iſſued a proclamation, forbidding the above or any town-meeting—ſent for the committee of correſpondence, and demanded of them, if they were the authors of the hand-bills, iſſued for calling ſaid meeting, to which they anſwered, they and ſome others were.

His excellency deſired they would immediately require the people aſſembled to diſperſe, or he ſhould ſend the high ſheriff, and if there was any oppoſition, he was determined to ſupport him.

We hear that a new aſſembly is to be called to meet at Salem, the 26th of October next.

The following is taken from the Maſſachuſetts Spy.

We this moment learn from Salem, that the governor ſent for the committee of correſpondence, while the people were in meeting, and queſtioned them, whether they were concerned in iſſuing the notification for the meeting? to which they anſwered in the affirmative.—It is further ſaid, the governor has ſince ſent his warrants and taken up the ſaid committee of correſpondence of Salem.

——Quere, *what will become of this?*

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 25.

On the 17th inſtant, a boy about 14 years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Benjamin Knap, of Danbury, having occaſion to go down into a well, only 12 feet in depth, was ſo affected by the damp, that he immediately became motionleſs, and lay at the bottom of the well; Mr. Knap, ſeeing the boy in this ſituation, attempted to go to his relief, but was ſeized immediately in the ſame manner, as were alſo a third and fourth perſon who went to his aſſiſtance, a fifth perſon, who had a rope tied round him, after being let down only four feet from the ſurface, fainted away and was obliged to be drawn up immediately; the people aſſembled then procured large hooks, and dragged them up, to appearance quite dead; but by rubbing, adminiſtring volatiles, and bleeding freely, the two firſt that were drawn out, came to themſelves ſo far as to be able to ſpeak in about ten minutes; but Mr. Knap continued lifeleſs for about half an hour, but by conſtant friction with ſalt and brandy, he alſo recovered in about two hours: the boy, notwithſtanding every poſſible means, could never be reſtored to the leaſt appearance of life or motion; the others are like to do well, although they yet complain of feeling very great preſſure at their breaſts.

Sept. 1. We are informed, that government has paid the hon. the Eaſt-India company for the tea, ſhipped, deroyed, ſtored in, or ſent back from North-America.

The act impoſing duties upon certain liquors, &c. imported into Quebec, we are informed is to take place on the firſt day of May 1775.

General Careleton, governor of Quebec, had kiſſed hands and taken leave of his majeſty, and was to ſail for that city five days after the departure of Capt. Wigmore, with his lady, ſiſter of the earl of Effingham.

Extract of a letter (by the above veſſel) from London.

"The province of New-York, ſince the deſtruction of Chambers's tea, has almoſt loſt that character of *prudent* and *well-ordered*, which, till now, recommended it to adminiſtration. A writer in Mr. Rivington's papers in defence of the meaſure, is likely to do the province much injury. No man who *attempted to ruin his country*, could have taken more effectual ſteps than BRUTUS."

Extract of a letter from Great Barrington.

"At the late opening of the courts at Great Barrington, in Maſſachuſetts government, a body of 1500 aſſembled, on an apprehenſion, that the judges were to proceed to act under the new regulations appointed by the parliament of Great Britain, and although they were informed that the acts of parliament for that purpoſe were not arrived, and, conſequently, the buſineſs of the court would be conducted the uſual way, ſtill they would not allow the judges to proceed, giving them to underſtand, it was required they quitted the town immediately, which was complied with. There were 1200 perſons of the Maſſachuſetts, and about 300 from Lichfield, and its vicinities, in Connecticut government; a number of the latter were taken into cuſtody by the ſheriff, and brought before the hon. Elizalet Dyer, Eſq; who, with great ſolemnity and ſeverity reprehended the delinquents; he obliged them all to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the next court, which meaſures have happily reſtored order and due deference to the laws in thoſe parts of the two provinces."

All the delegates from the eaſtward have paſſed this city on their way to the general congreſs.

This day James Duane, Iſaac Low, Philip Livingſton, John Alſop, and John Jay, Eſqrs. ſet out for Philadelphia, to meet the delegates of the other colonies in the general congreſs.

On Monday evening laſt, the committee of correſpondence met according to adjournment; and as this was the laſt time of their aſſembling before the departure of our delegates, the buſineſs of the enſuing congreſs was diſcuſſed with a manly firmneſs, and a becoming freedom of ſentiment. Three of the delegates were preſent, and paid great attention to the opinions of their fellow citizens; declaring themſelves happy to receive information on thoſe important points, that were ſhortly to come before them; the whole ſcope, extention, and conſequences of which, they were unable as yet to comprehend. The points moſtly inſiſted upon in their debates, were, that if it was recommended to the Boſtonians to pay for the tea, as an act of juſtice, their port would ſoon be opened, and then we ſhould ſtand upon our former ground, of importing no goods liable to a duty.—That nothing but "*abſo neceſſity*," according to our own reſolves, ſhould induce us to break off our connexions with the parent country: and that whenever we ſhould be reduced to the laſt, ſad alternative of entering into a non importation agreement, it ought not to be a partial one, like the laſt, when ſome men made fortunes by the ruin of others; but that it ſhould include and ſuſpend the importation of every European commodity, from all parts of the world.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 8.

By Mr. Mackie, who left London the 17th of July, and came paſſenger in Capt. Inglis to Philadelphia, we have certain advice, that his excellency our governor, with his lady and family intended to embark on board the Annapolis, on their return for this province, about the 25th of Auguſt.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Brig Betſey, John Foſſey, from Galway.
Ship Elizabeth, Thomas Boog, from London.
Schooner Tryton, Richard Palmes from Barbados.
Schooner Hannah, Theophilus Ruſſell, from Barbados.
Schooner Half-Moon Planter, Johnſon Baſden, St. Chriſtopher's.
Ship Worthington, Jacob Walters, from Liſbon.

CLEARED.

Ship Friendſhip, William Froſt, for London.
Brig Devonſhire, William Fiſher, for Youghall.
Ship Thornton, John Kid, for London.
Brig Mary Carroll, Peter Simmons, for Liſbon.
Schooner Peggy, John Higgs for Virginia.
Ship Patuxent, David Lewis, for London.
Snow Adventure, Charles Ronzell, for London.

Poſt Office, Annapolis, Sept 3d, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will ſet off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tueſday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and ſouthward come in as uſual, and are diſpatched the ſame evening.

ANTHONY STEWART, P. M.

To be ſold to the beſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Gibſon in Upper Marlborough, on Thurſday the 6th day of October next, preciſely at two o'clock in the afternoon,

THE free-ſchool land in Prince-George's county. The tract contains 215 acres, is exceeding level, and excellent in quality.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on the 12th day of October next, at public vendue, at the plantation where John Brown, deceaſed, formerly lived, near the Round Bay on Severn river,

A PARCEL of likely ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and children; cattle, horſes, and houſhold furniture, for caſh only.

VACHEL WORTHINGTON,
For ELIZABETH WORTHINGTON, executrix.

Upper Marlborough, September 6, 1774.

To be ſold at public vendue (purſuant to the will of Mr. John Hepburn, jun. deceaſed) at Mrs. Gibſon's in Upper Marlborough, on Saturday the 8th day of October next, for ſterling money or good bills of exchange,

A TRACT of land lying within two miles of the ſaid town, containing 129 acres and an half. There are ſeveral good improvements on the land, viz. a dwelling houſe 36 feet by 32, three rooms on the lower floor with fire places in each, and two rooms above, a cellar under part of the houſe, a kitchen, milk-houſe, meat-houſe, corn-houſe, quarter, ſtable, and two tobacco-houſes, a very good timothy meadow, and with very little trouble ſeveral acres more may be added to it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, will be ſhewn the land, by applying to Samuel Chew Hepburn in Upper Marlborough. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of January next. The title is indiſputable.

All perſons indebted to Mr. John Hepburn, jun. are deſired to pay off their balances immediately; and thoſe who have accounts againſt him, are requeſted to ſend them to the ſubſcribers regularly proved, that they may be ſettled. t. s.

HENRIETTA M. HEPBURN, executrix,
SAMUEL CHEW HEPBURN, executor.

...ceived, in the Virginia, captain Williamſon, ...T ſeven hundred gallons coſt of goods, con... ...ing of Iriſh linens and ſheeting, Kendal caſ... ...ſuits of ſuperfine cloth, ſhoes, nails, felt and ...hats, which I will ſell at a moderate advance ...ſh, bills, or tobacco.

D. STEPHENSON.

...HE ſhip Aſton Hall, John Parker commander, ...bound to London, now lying at Baltimore, hav... ...half her cargo engaged, takes in upon liberty, to... ...o or any other produce. For terms apply to Mr. ...s. Lopes Fernandes of Baltimore, or the maſter on ...d.

...Falls of Patowmack, in Virginia, Aug. 22, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber, being juſt arrived from Great Bri... ...tain, with a number of engineers and artificers, ...der to remove the obſtructions to the navigation ...atowmack river, at and above the Lower Falls; ...thinking himſelf fully qualified for ſuch an un... ...king, agreeable to his propoſals before his em... ...ation or Europe, he is deſirous to have a meet... ...of his principal ſubſcribers and others intereſted in ...neceſſary works and conſidering it moſt conve... ...t to all concerned to have the ſame at George... ...wn in Maryland, he propoſes that it ſhall be there ...Monday the 26th day of September next. At ...ch time and place he will certainly attend, and be ...dy to lay before them an accurate plan, and eſti... ...e of the expence; alſo an act of the Virginia aſ... ...bly, and likewiſe a ſubſcription from ſome of the ...cipal proprietors, &c. of the province of Vanda... ...now reſiding in England, for the further encou... ...ement of the propoſed undertaking.

3w JOHN BALLENDINE.

Frederick-Town, Auguſt 1774.

WHEREAS there are ſundry lands in Frederick ... county, on which conſiderable ſums of money ...due for quit rents; this ſerves to acquaint thoſe ...ſons who poſſeſs the lands, that unleſs the quit... ...nts are paid by the 29th of September, compulſory ...ans will be taken immediately after.

w4 GEORGE SCOTT, farmer of Frederick county.

Annapolis, September 6, 1774.

IF a certain E. V. do not immediately pay for his ...family picture, his name ſhall be publiſhed at full ...gth in the next paper. CHARLES PEALE.

ON the 26th day of February, 1772, I the ſubſcri... ...ber did paſs my note of hand to Mr. John Grif... ..., deceaſed, for five pounds two ſhillings and ſix ...nce current money, and ſince his deceaſe Mr. Jo... ...ph Williams applied to me to take up the aforeſaid ...ote and give him my note for the aforeſaid ſum, ...hich I did, as he told me his mother was to admi... ...iſter on Mr. John Griffith's eſtate, and he was to do ...he buſineſs; as ſhe did not adminiſter, this is to for... ...warn all perſons whatſoever from taking any aſſign... ...ent of the ſaid note paſſed to the ſaid Joſeph Wil... ...ams, as I will not pay any part thereof.

WILLIAM MACCUBBIN.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

Auguſt 29, 1774.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in ... Baltimore county, Maryland, near the Falls of ...Gunpowder, two convict ſervant men, lately imported ...to Baltimore, in the ſhip Aſton Hall, John Parker, ...maſter. Mark Coe, an Engliſhman, about 22 years ...of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a middling full face, ...ſtraight bony fellow, with ſhort brown hair; had on ...and took with him, when he went away, a hat cut ...ſmall in the brim and tarred or oiled, two white linen ...ſhirts, one red cloth jacket with ſleeves, a light co... ...loured ditto without ſleeves, one pair of crocus trou... ...ſers, one pair of leather breeches, a pair of gray yarn ...or worſted ſtockings ribbed, and a pair of old ſhoes ...nailed round the heels. John Paxman, an Engliſh... ...man, a weaver by trade but has been uſed to going ...by water, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ...a well ſet fellow, dark eyes, has ſhort hair, quick ...ſpoken, has loſt part of one of his little fingers and ...has lately had a cut over one of his eyes, is a little ...knock-kneed and his toes turn very much out; had ...on and took with him, when he went away, a hat ...much as the above deſcribed, oſnabrig ſhirt, old brown ...cloth coat with tar on it, crocus trouſers, black ribbed ...ſtockings and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſer... ...vants, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures ...them ſo as the owner may get them again, if 20 miles ...from home ſhall have 40 ſhillings for each, if 40 miles ...4 pounds each, and if 80 miles the above reward in... ...cluding what the law allows, paid by

NICHOLAS MERRYMAN.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that both the above ſervants have forged paſſes. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying them off at their peril.

THE commiſſioners for building a new church in Annapolis want about 500 ton of good Suſque... ...hannah or Severn ſtone, to be delivered immediately. Any perſon or perſons who will engage to furniſh it at a reaſonable price, may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis. They likewiſe want a quantity of plank and ſcantling.

Prince-George's county, Auguſt 29, 1774.

THE creditors of William Barker, William Beck, and Nicholas Nicholſon, who intend to be bene... ...fitted by the dividend of their eſtates, under an aſſign... ...ment to me under the late act of aſſembly for the relief of inſolvent debtors, are deſired to deliver an account of their claims on or before the laſt day of September next, or they will be excluded from the ſaid dividend. And a meeting of William Barker's creditors is re... ...queſted at the coffee-houſe in Annapolis, on Thurſday the 15th day of September, to conſider of proper mea... ...ſures to be taken for the recovery of ſome part of the ſaid Barker's eſtate. RALPH FORSTER, ſheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Nor... ...ris, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe having any claim againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their reſpective ac... ...counts legally proved, that they may be adjuſted by

w3 SARAH NORRIS, adminiſtratrix.

Elkridge, Auguſt 16, 1774.

TO be let in this neighbourhood, a ſmall piece of land with a dwelling-houſe, ſmith's ſhop, and coal wood; it is a very good place for a blackſmith, where one that underſtands his buſineſs, and is diligent, will be greatly encouraged, and find it his intereſt to ſettle. The place will be let with, or without the dwelling-houſe.

Alſo wanted in the neighbourhood, a ſchoolmaſter who writes a good hand, and is well qualified to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic: ſuch a one applying properly recommended, will meet with encouragement; and if capable of teaching the mathematics, will be more agreeable, apply to

4w JOSIAS BEALL.

Baltimore-Town, Auguſt 31, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land in Frederick county, Maryland, lying between the Conollaway creeks, and extending a conſiderable diſtance on the banks of Patowmack river, containing upwards of 3000 acres. I will attend on the ſaid land from the 10th to the 15th of October next, or longer if neceſſary, to treat with ſuch as may be inclined to purchaſe. A reaſonable credit will be given for a great part of the purchaſe money.

Alſo one other tract of exceeding good unimproved land in Baltimore county, containing upwards of ſix hundred acres; this land is well wooded and watered, and has a large quantity of rich meadow ground: it lies about twenty five miles from Baltimore-town, within half a mile of the main road leading from Frederick to Baltimore, and would make two or more convenient plantations; there is a fine range for ſtock in that part of the country. M. Edward Dorſey, ſon of Edward, who lives contiguous, will ſhew the land to thoſe who chuſe to view it.

Alſo two other tracts of land in Baltimore county, each containing about five hundred acres, in the neighbourhood of the above, and about the ſame diſtance from Baltimore: both theſe tracts are well wooded and watered, and abound in meadow grounds. Indiſputable titles will be given for the above lands, by

w6 WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Annapolis, Auguſt 29, 1774.

TO be ſold, by John Pitt, Barbados and Jamaica ſpirit, from two to ſix years old, by the hogſhead quarter caſk, or keg; Barbados rum by the hogſhead; beſt muſkovado ſugar by the barrel or ſmaller quantity; coffee, chocolate, raiſins, &c. &c. tf

Strayed or ſtolen, between the 14th and 20th of July, from Mr Tho. Addiſon's ferry, oppoſite Alexandria,

A LIKELY roan mare, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 hands high, trots and canters well, her hinder hoofs ſomewhat worn by dragging them as ſhe walks, and trots. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and delivers her to Mr. William Herbert, merchant in Alexandria, ſhall receive one guinea; if ſtolen, for her and the thief, upon conviction, three guineas.

POREE,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

IN order to render the various complaints incident to the teeth and gums as little grievous as poſſible, takes this method to acquaint the gentry and public in general, that he makes and fixes natural and artificial teeth, from a ſingle tooth to a whole ſet, to appear as well, and to be as eaſy and uſeful, as natural ones; likewiſe cleans teeth and draws ſtumps in the eaſieſt and beſt manner, and makes a preparation for cleaning and preſerving the teeth and gums.——Alſo cures the ſcurvy, and has a potion which is excellent for curing all diſorders in the mouth, eradicating every degree of the ſcurvy in the gums, preſerving them from decaying, and rendering them beautiful and ſound, with an excellent tincture for the tooth-ach. The ſaid operator has practiſed five years in New-York with great ſucceſs. His ſtay will be ſhort here.

He lives at Mrs. Sarah Flynn's, near the Dock, Annapolis. w4

Annapolis, Auguſt 19, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to acquaint the public, that he hath declined the baking buſineſs, and as he purpoſes to leave this province as ſoon as he can get his affairs ſettled, requeſts all perſons indebted to him to make ſpeedy payment, and all thoſe that have demands againſt him to ſend in their accounts, and they ſhall be ſettled by

tf JORDAN STEIGER.

THE following perſons are committed to my cuſtody as runaways: Mary Seedhouſe, who ſays ſhe is a ſervant to Anthony Cummings.—Negro Jack, the property of Mr. Daniel Charles Heath of Cæcil county.—Robert Bell, a ſailor belonging to the Minerva, Capt. Robinſon, lying in the Ferry branch, Patapſco river.—Michael Conner, a ſervant to Patrick Murray of Alexandria.—Nicholas Petercoſter, a ſervant to Thomas Tilbury, in Sixth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.—Thomas Parks, about 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, brown hair, full faced, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox; has no other cloathing but a pair of breeches.—Thomas Perry, a ſlim fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, pale complexion, and has no cloathing except a blanket.—Their maſters are deſired to take them away and pay charges to

3w ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.
ſheriff of Baltimore county.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Lowe, near Broad-Creek, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall white mare, branded on the near thigh with the letter S, about 12 hands and a half high, and appears to be 6 or 7 years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Jaſper Weſt, in Prince-George's county, near Bladenſburg, taken up as a ſtray, a lightiſh coloured gray mare not broke, about 13 hands and a half high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, branded on the left buttock CD. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2X

Annapolis, September 5, 1774.

DR. BAKER, ſurgeon dentiſt, from Williamſburg Virginia, is juſt arrived in this city in his way to Baltimore, and intends returning the beginning of October next; that thoſe who are diſpoſed to apply to him may not be diſappointed, he will be at the coffee-houſe where they may conſult him in all diſorders of the teeth gums, ſockets, ulcers, cancers, abſceſſes, fiſtulas; ſuppurations and inflammations in the gums, which are more or leſs of a malignant nature; and in this way not only the gums are deſtroyed but alſo the teeth. Thoſe perſons who have had the misfortune of loſing their teeth, may have teeth tranſplanted, and natural teeth grafted on the old ſtumps; alſo artificial teeth from a ſingle tooth to a compleat ſet, ſo that they may eat, drink, and ſleep with them as natural ones. His antiſcorbutic dentrifice for preſerving the teeth and gums, is quite free from any corroſive preparation, and is a certain cure for all diſorders of the teeth, gums, and foul breath. Its ſuperior efficacy over any thing yet offered to the public will be evinced in once uſing: it concocts the vitiated juices, and renders a juvenile fragrance to the breath beyond deſcription; which no nauſeous tincture, or cloying odours of perfumed eſſence can give; it alſo makes the teeth white and beautiful, cauſes the gums to grow firm to the teeth, makes the ſaliva pure and balſamic, is perfectly innocent, will eradicate the ſcurvy, and reſtore the gums to their priſtine ſtate, if the teeth and gums have been thoroughly cleaned by ſome ſkilful dentiſt: its efficacy is well known to the principal nobility, gentry and others of Great-Britain, France, Ireland, Holland, and other principal places in Europe, alſo to ſome thouſands in America. The dentrifice may be had with proper directions at Mrs. Howard's coffee-houſe, and at his houſe in Williamſburg, where all merchants, ſhop-keepers, maſters of veſſels, may be ſupplied with any quantity to ſend to foreign parts, with proper directions in any language. Each pot is ſealed up with his coat of arms, as in the margin of the directions to prevent fraud.—*Vincit veritas.* w4

Stolen or ſtrayed from George-Town, in Montgomery county,

A RED COW, with a white ſtar on her fore end and a little white on the tail, ſhe was near calving, and had a bell on, with a broad good ſtrap tied with a ſtring, the buckle being broke hung down.

Whoever will give information of the ſaid cow, ſo that ſhe may be had again, to Mr. William Deakins, merchant in George-Town, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings reward. w6 BA. BOOTH.

THERE is at the plantation of Philip Richardſon, living in the South Mountain, near one of the head branches of Big Hunting Creek, Frederick county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſorrel horſe, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 9 or 10 years old, branded on the near buttock B, his hind feet white, has a ſmall ſtar and ſnip and ſome ſaddle ſpots, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by William Aikman, bookſeller and ſtationer, Annapolis,

QUINCY's obſervations on the Boſton port-bill; with thoughts on civil ſociety and ſtanding armies, price 1s 8d. Likewiſe,

JULIET GRANVILLE, or the hiſtory of the human heart, 2 vol. by Mrs. Brooke, price 10s. It is recommended by the monthly reviewers as a novel of genius and uncommon merit, abounding with ſentiments of the moſt refined kind, animated with the love of virtue.

Red and white port wines of the beſt quality to be ſold at W. A.'s ſhop, at 35s. per dozen caſh; where may be had gratis, catalogues of a large aſſortment of books lately imported. 3

THE ſubſcribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at the veſtry room near the church in All-Saints pariſh in Calvert county, on Tueſday the fourth day of October next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any perſon or perſons who will undertake to build, and in a workmanlike manner compleat and finiſh a new pariſh church, near the ground where the old church now ſtands. If the weather ſhould prove rainy on the day abovementioned, then we will meet the next fair day.

THOMAS JOHN CLAGETT,
EDWARD GANTT,
t.t. 3 THOMAS REYNOLDS,
CHARLES GRAHAME,
WILLIAM IRELAND.

BY virtue of an act of aſſembly for uniting the ſchools of St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince-George's, in one, at the Cool Springs, under the name of Charlotte Hall, will be ſold to the beſt bidder, on the premiſes, that in Charles county, with the land thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, on Saturday the firſt day of October next. The ſituation is beautiful and healthy, commanding a fine proſpect of Patowmack river; where the houſe ſtands is a high hill, within a mile of Port Tobacco; about 70 acres of the land are low ground, 40 of which are in woods and capable of being reduced into good meadow. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer, on giving bond with ſecurity. t.s.

Annapolis, Auguſt 17, 1774.

To be ſold, on Monday the 12th day of September next, at public vendue,

ALL the medicines, ſhop furniture and utenſils, belonging to the eſtate of Dr. John Shaw, late of deceaſed. RUTH SHAW, exec'trix.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Dr. Shaw, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts. R. S.

THERE is at the plantation of William Pool, a ſtray bay gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, a natural pacer, has a ſtar on his forehead, two hind feet white, is branded on the near ſhoulder IW, on the near buttock E I, appears to be about 6 or 7 years old, and has a bell on marked IW on one ſide. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

3X

June 24, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a house and lot adjoining the dock, in the city of Annapolis, lately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Hard, and now possessed by Captain Pitt; under the house are four warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being so near the dock; the conveniencies above are well known, and need no describing; time will be given for payment, on giving bond and security if required. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or

JOHN SWAN.

August 1, 1774.

TO be rented for three years from the first of October next, a very convenient store house, with a lodging room and counting room adjoining, and a kitchen large enough for a small family, with one acre of ground. The premises are situated on the head of the north-west branch of Langford's bay, in Kent county, (which leads unto Chester river) and on the main road from Rock-Hall to Chester town, about 6 and a half miles from each. Its situation is thought a good one for a retail store, being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and near to three public tobacco warehouses. If the tenant should choose it, he may have a granary built upon the lot for the receipt of smaller parcels of wheat, and he will have the use of one upon a convenient landing within one mile of the store, to take in larger quantities. For terms, apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of Chester-town, or to the subscriber living near the premises. 3 m

JAMES DUNN

December 15, 1773.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away about ten days ago, from the house of the subscriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty-three years of age, thin and low in stature; she is supposed to be secreted either on the north side of Severn or elsewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro she keeps company: if any person except the negro abovementioned, will bring the said mulatto woman to the subscriber, they shall receive the above reward for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. tf

CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

July 31, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the ferry opposite Alexandria in Prince-George's county Maryland, on Wednesday night the 27th instant, an Irish indented servant man named Thomas Breaton, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, short sandy coloured hair, thin visage, down look, ruddy complexion, and has a rupture in his bowels: had on and took with him, a light coloured Wilton coat, blue broad cloth jacket, striped country ditto, osnabrig shirt, Irish linen ditto, a pair of osnabrig trousers, striped holland ditto, buckskin breeches, country made pumps, plated buckles, and felt hat; as he can write a tolerable good hand, it is possible he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive three pounds including what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid if brought home, by JOHN CLIFFORD.

N. B. As the aforesaid servant has made several elopements and forged passes, and after being confined has privately made his escape, whoever apprehends him are desired to take particular care to confine him. He has stolen sundry cloaths. 3 w3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, a convict servant man named Joseph Barker, an Englishman, about 23 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large sorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chesnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 20 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horses, and so in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horses, paid by tf RICHARD CRABB.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The manfion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me in Berkely county. w48 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of land called Upper-Marlborough, containing 736 acres, situated and lying in Baltimore county, on the great road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, and at the distance of 27 Miles from Baltimore-Town. This land has great plenty of timber for building, and is well adapted for tobacco or farming, having a very extensive range, and a great quantity of meadow ground may be made on it; there are two small tenements on it now under rent; it may be divided or sold together, as it may best suit. Two other tracts of land, situated at the Fork of Patapsco main Falls, the one lying partly in Baltimore and partly in Anne-Arundel county, containing 96 acres, and is about 8 miles from Baltimore-Town; this land is very rich, has plenty of timber on it, and affords a very fine mill seat; there is also on it a small tenement that pays ten pounds per year. The other tract is nearly adjoining and contains 30 acres, is very rich and full of fine timber. The title to these lands is indisputable.

w8 JOHN WELSH

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

June 3, 1774.

WENT away from the subscriber, living on Morgan's Run, near Little Pipe-Creek, in Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish servant men, viz. James Riley, a stout well set fellow, about 30 years old, round shouldered, short strait brownish hair, red beard, grey eyes, down look, and fair complexion, has lost the little finger of his left hand. Patrick Ennis, a chunkey well set fellow, about 25 years old, remarkable red hair and curls, grey eyes, down look, and shews much of the white of his eyes, fair complexion, and has a scar on his chin; they had on and took with them, a blue broad cloth coat, with a small cape to the neck, and silver capped buttons, one ditto of a lightish mixt colour which has been turned, and the pockets moved from the sides to the folds, yellow buttons, one brown broad cloth jacket, with red backs and gold basket buttons, one ditto country spun and striped, much worn, a pair of old velvet breeches, patched in the crotch with blue cloth, one pair of osnabrig trousers, one pair ditto striped linen, three Irish linen shirts marked R O, one osnabrig ditto, three pair of shoes, a pair of plated buckles, and a pair of odd ones, a castor hat, one ditto of felt, bound round the edge with worsted binding; took with them a cane with a sword in it, and a pocket pistol. Whoever takes up the said servants, and brings them to their master, shall have if taken 30 miles from home five pounds, if 100 miles ten pounds, if 200 miles fifteen pounds, if 300 miles twenty pounds, and if 400 miles the above reward, or in proportion for either, or three pounds for securing them in jail, so that I may get them again, paid by tw RICHARD OWINGS, son of Samuel.

Virginia, June, 1774.

Pursuant to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letters attorney from colonel George Mercer, of Virginia, now in London, will be sold at public auction,

ABOUT 3500 acres of land in the county of Loudon near Weft's ordinary, about 12 miles from Leesburg, 40 from Alexandria, and 35 from Dumfries, on Patowmack; this land is well known by the description of the Bull Run Mountains, and is very fertile.

Also 3500 acres on Shannondoah river in the county of Frederick, opposite to Snicker's ordinary, and binding on the river about seven miles; as this tract is part of a survey, one of the first in that part of the colony, its good quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of two mills on land streams and others on the river: there are now on it six plantations well improved for cropping, one hundred and ten slaves, and very large and choice stocks of horses, (some of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing, (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels and 5000 bushels) will be sold on the premises on the 24th day of November next, if fair, or the next fair day: the Loudon lands will be sold at Weft's ordinary on the 21st day of the same month; both tracts will be laid off in lots to suit every kind of purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. Francis Peyton, living near the Loudon lands, and Mr. William Dawson, who resides on the Shannondoah tract.

Among the slaves are two good blacksmiths, two carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful waggoner; the aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for slaughter.

Purchasers above 25 pounds, will be allowed credit for twelve months, on giving bond and security to the subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Annapolis, August 2, 1774.

JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency Robert Eden, Esq; takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he has taken the house and stables lately belonging to John Warren, where he has fitted up the same in a genteel manner for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horses. Those gentlemen that please to favour him with their kind custom, may depend on the genteelest and kindest treatment, and the greatest care taken of their horses; he has also provided himself with able saddle horses, for ladies and gentlemen, which he intends letting out at a reasonable rate; it is needless to add further, as his friends are well convinced of his care and fidelity to strangers and their horses. tf

St. Mary's county, July 18, 1774.

THE subscribers to Charlotte Hall, are requested to pay the several sums by them subscribed to the trustees thereof. 4w

A valuable tract of LAND.

TO be sold, a tract of land in Berkley and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; lying seven miles on each side of Shenandoa river, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is reasonably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the same state. On each side of the stream, mills might be erected and furnaces; the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a compleat merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling-house a tub mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 112 negroes, to be disposed of, together with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their proposals to me at Rotchy on Rappahanock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will shew the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part. tf

RALPH WORMELY.

Annapolis, June 23, 1774.

RAN away on Saturday night last, the following servants, viz. Joseph Belong, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the west of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a short thick fellow, wears his own dark hair, his dress is supposed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, and new shoes. The property of George Steuart.

Thomas King, an indented servant man, imported in the Chance, Capt. Campbell, in March last, a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set fellow, of a swarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in England, and has been many years on board a man of war; had on and took with him, a brown brash coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, gray yarn stockings, country made shoes and castor hat. The property of Richard Sprigg.

Thomas Easton, by trade a [illegible], an indented servant man, imported in the Betsey Richmond, Capt. Nicol, in February last, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle sized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dress is uncertain, though it is supposed he has on and with him a suit of purple broad cloth with twist buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waistcoat, leather breeches, striped holland trouters, a pair of English shoes that have been soled, and sundry white shirts and neckclothes; he has money with him. The property of John Randall. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them to their masters, or secures them in any jail, so that they may get them again, shall receive for each man five pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscribers.

GEORGE STEUART.
RICHARD SPRIGG.
JOHN RANDALL.

June 10, 1774.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a salt-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 22 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seems something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars: if carried away by any person or persons, whoever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, a the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by w 32

THOMAS COCKEY.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

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